BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Another "On to Richmond"—A Fight Expected.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—It is reported that the Yankees are advancing in considerable force towards the city from the Peninsula. Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Bottom's Bridge. No particulars.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The information from below is meagre and conflicting. The force of the enemy is estimated at about five regiments. One report is that they were repulsed, and another that they crossed the Chickahominy river at White Oak Swamp. No apprehension exists here of any further approach of the enemy. The movement is believed to be a raid for the destruction of property, or a diversion to draw attention from movements elsewhere.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—The latest report from below last night represented that the Yankee force which appeared at Bottom's Bridge had fallen back nine miles to Talleysville, when they were reinforced by several additional regiments of infantry and cavalry. The situation was unchanged this morning, but another demonstration by the enemy is expected to day.

Lieut. Gen. Hood has command of the Confederate troops on the line of the Chickahominy.

Additional Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The House passed a bill reviving the grade of Lt. General, and recommended Gen. Grant for the position.

James B. Clay died recently in Canada.

A New Orleans letter to the *Herald*, dated the 26th, says that all parties in this city declare that Mobile is about being attacked by Farragut on water and by the troops of Banks on land. The *La France* says the *Florida* has challenged the *Kersage* to a fair fight, and the latter having accepted, they intend to go a few miles out to sea to settle their difference at cannon range.

The *Alabama* has destroyed the ship *Contest* in the Strait of Lunda. The vessel and cargo valued at one million dollars.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 7.—The enemy crossed in large force on Saturday at Morton's Ford, but after a short contest were repulsed by Gen. Ed. Johnston's division and driven across the river and were pursued. Our troops returned this morning. They attempted to cross at Barnett's Ford, but were repulsed by Gen. Scale's North Carolina Brigade and Gen. Lomax's cavalry Brigade. Casualties slight. The enemy have returned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 8.—One Captain and 39 privates, captured at Barnett's Ford by Gen. Early's Division, were brought in this morning. The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford early this morning, but soon re-crossed again.

Death of a Representative.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—HON. JNO. A WILCOX of Texas, a member of the House of Representatives, dropped dead in a moment at his room yesterday morning, while apparently in perfect health.

No business transacted to-day in either branch of Congress, except the announcement of the death of Mr. Wilcox, and the passage of appropriate resolutions. Eulogies were pronounced in the Senate by Wigfall of Texas, Henry of Tennessee, and Phelan of Mississippi, and in the House by Sexton, of Texas, Smith, of North Carolina, McRae of Mississippi and Atkins and Jones of Tennessee.

The Yankees Advancing in Florida.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—Some official information has been received of the arrival of 18 gunboats and transports at Jacksonville, Fla. The enemy are presumed to be in large force. They have landed and were reported advancing Saturday night.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8.—Gov. Gambell, of Missouri, died on the 2nd.

Geo. R. Ryle, a strong Unionist, succeeds Bayard, of Delaware, in the Yangee Senate.

The latest information from below is to the effect that the Yankees are taking the back track for Williamsburg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoisance.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 8.—Reports from Knoxville from various sources represent the garrison there in a state of great suffering from small pox of which there are seven hundred cases, and a scarcity of rations. Prisoners captured have bread made of unbaked flour.

Col. H. L. Gilmer, Fourth Ky. Cavalry, has been commissioned a Brig. Gen.

Trains ran to Strawberry Plains, fifteen miles from Knoxville, yesterday.

From Charleston—The Yankees in Florida.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—The enemy renewed the fire upon the city last evening. Seventeen shells were fired up to nine o'clock this morning.

A fifth monitor made its appearance in the harbor to-day.

Position of the fleet in other respects unchanged.

The enemy are engaged mounting several guns at Wagner bearing upon the channel.

An official dispatch from Lake City, Fla., on the 8th, reports eighteen of the enemy's vessels, gunboats and transports, as having arrived at Jacksonville, Fla. It is believed a large force have landed and were said to be advancing last night.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1864. NO. 77.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.—We shall not encumber our columns with the details of the unfortunate controversy between the President and the Confederate Senate on the subject of the Quartermaster General. That such a controversy should have been permitted to arise to its present head, is in times like these a public scandal. We do not undertake to say who is to blame for it. All we know is that such a squabble should have been adjourned to a more fitting season, and that he has acted a good and patriotic part who has attempted to suppress and prevent it, and he is blameworthy who has exasperated it to a public *denouement*.

If we stood in the light of the trusted friend of the President, and were called upon to advise him in that character, and looking to the paramount question of the good of the country, we should say, yield the point and give up Lawton, in the interest of peace and harmony. The question of right and principle may be reserved for future adjustment, and on this point the President need not wave anything. Let him, for the public good, cut short the contest by accepting the legal interpretation of the Senate as to who is the Quartermaster-General, and invite the cordial and earest co-operation of that branch of the Government in fighting the common enemy. If, at the same time, Mr. Davis could make up his mind to spare Dr. Northrup, the Commissary General, we assure him he would lift a load of doubt and distrust of the efficiency of that officer and of his competency to manage his department, from the mind of the country.

The truth is that Mr. Davis lacks but one thing to have the entire confidence of the people of the Confederacy; and that is, some evidence, occasionally given, that he has some respect for their opinions and regard for their wishes. An occasional sacrifice of one of his putative favorites, distrusted by the people, would do more to make him popular than anything else he could do. We can assure him that this is the weak link in the chain that binds him to the popular heart. Northrup's official head on a salver would be a most timely offering, and would go far to wipe out the unpleasant memory of Holmes and Pemberton. The people are not *very* unreasonable in this. They have an idea that this is *their* war, and that they have a pretty heavy stake in it; and hence a right to be heard and heeded occasionally. It is not only sound policy to attend to this their claim, but it is eminently just as well as wise.—*Mobile Register*.

"DEED WITHOUT A NAME."—The following mysterious paragraph appeared in the *Examiner* of Saturday:

Or, yesterday the Legislature consummated a "deed without a name." So far as in it lies the power, it has disgraced the State of Virginia. Do the endorsers of that unqualified resolution which was urged through the House of Delegates on the impression produced by its originators that "Government wanted it;" which was laid on the table in the Senate, and finally struggled through yesterday by a majority of one; do they really suppose that such an act as that can be covered up under an order of 'secresy?' Do they think that Virginia can be thus stabbed to death "in the dark?" Never! The Legislature may mimic, if it can, the Confederate Representatives; both will get their reward. Every representative body elected by the people is responsible to the people. Hence the people have an irrefragible right to know what they do. No resolution of secrecy can deprive them of that right, and in vain will doors be closed; reporters excluded; and even the sworn officers of their own body expelled. Murder will out.

They have a sensation rumor in Richmond, about Louis Napoleon having written a letter to President Davis, in which "the Man of Destiny" says, or is reported to have said, that if the South will agree to gradually emancipate her slaves, he will recognize, break the blockade, and otherwise materially assist, establishing this nation!

Amos Kendall, who recently presided over a conservative meeting in Philadelphia, said that recently a *suspicion* had sprung up in his mind that the Confederates really intended to dissolve the Union! Some such suspicion has been prevailing a long time among a great many people down in Dixie.

WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE, ON GOVERNMENT account for a Wagon Factory at this place, the following Machines:

One Turning Lathe,
do Morticing Machine,
do Shaping do
do Spoke Lathe,
do Tenanting Machine,
do Planing do
do Sash Saw.

Persons having any of the above articles will please communicate with me at once, should they desire to sell the same. S. R. CHISMAN,
Feb 8-1w Major & Q. M.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3½ MILES east of Greensboro, N. C.—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-houses, will be rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C. J. H. TARPLEY.
Feb 8-2w*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS DULY QUALIFIED AS Administrator on the estate of James E. Hoyt deceased, at February term, 1864, of Pitt County Court, and hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. EDMOND S. HOYT,
Feb 6-3t* Administrator.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For shirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb. 6.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3 50
BEEF	$1
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$25
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$3 50
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 75
FLOUR	$110
" Superfine	$90
" Fine	$60
FODDER—per hundred	$8@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15@20
MEAL	$18
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6 00
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

February 3, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $1 25 to $1 40 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 85 to $3 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $14 to $15 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $15 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 45 to $1 55 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $11 to $12, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $3 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $13 to $14 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 50 to $2 75, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $2 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$14 to $15 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 60 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $18 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 50 to $4 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$4 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 5.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

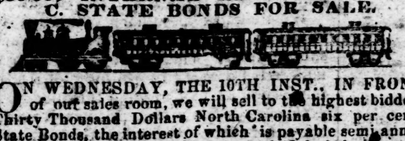
BACON	$2 50@2 75
BEEF, retail	90c
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$16
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$90@150
IRON, Swede	$3@4 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@3 50
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$15
RYE	$12
SUGAR	$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$22 50
TALLOW	$3

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" Charlotte,
" Cape Fear,
" Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE.



ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH INST., IN FRONT of our sales room, we will sell to the highest bidder, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the first day of January 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

CREECH & PITCHFORD,
Feb 8-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE MACHINE SHOPS OF the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.

Feb 4-6t

Confederate copy 6 times and send bill to R. & G. R. R. Office.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years. Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

On all those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. EIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph 11, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 4-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 8,

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Feb 5-1w Adj't and Ins'r Gen'l.

Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

A GRAND BALL.

A GRAND BALL WILL COME OFF AT THE Collins House, Kittrell's Depot, on Thursday night, the 11th of February, 1864; the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State.

Frank Johnston's celebrated Band has been engaged and will be in attendance.

Terms of admission $20 a head. Feb 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $6,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

NOW READY,

A SERIES OF VALENTINES, (EIGHTEEN IN number) sentimental and satirical. Price $40 per hundred. Trade one-half off. To be had of all Book and Music Stores. GEO. DUNN & CO.,
Feb 3-6t Richmond, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 1-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One day	$1 00	One week	$3 50
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	5 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	7 50
Four days	2 50	One month	10 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	15 00
Six days	3 50	Three months	20 00
		Four months	25 00
		Five months	30 00
		Six months	35 00
		Twelve months	60 00

Fifty words, or eight lines to longer count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted semi-weekly or tri-weekly three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Asst. do
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rust, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R O Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; B muel B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Martin; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William S Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creager, of S C, Comptroller. B Ficklen, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tisball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J D Bree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus I. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board, and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lutes, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 12 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 1:30 night.

SEEDS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Peas well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the driest articles preferred—at old prices for peas and the articles named.

Refers to Gaskill Weston, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the peas with great satisfaction.

The corn, lard or bacon to be delivered at Hillsboro' and the subscriber will deliver the peas at any point on the Railroad. Flour for the same if desired.

Jan 25-3w E. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 26-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1864.

The Wilmington *Journal* says *"somebody is to blame"* for not taking Newbern, and falls out with us because we intimated that Gen. Pickett probably had no positive orders to attack the town, but to *feel* the position and take such advantage of it as the situation, strength and force of the Yankees might admit of. If we criticise what we conceive to be the shortcomings of our military or civil authorities we are accused of treason to the cause, and when we attempt to defend them we are sneered at and ridiculed.—Newbern could have been easily held, had the government done its duty, but we have no idea it will be retaken. If those who have seen the works tell the truth, it is one of the best fortified places in America.

MOVEMENTS OF THE YANKEES.—It will be seen from our telegraphic reports that the enemy have been attempting an advance both on the Rapidan and by the Peninsula route, but that in both have signally failed. No use for them to attempt to catch us napping by the inauguration of an early campaign, for the mild weather of the last month has been as favorable for us as for them, and any attempt at a surprise on Richmond will be promptly met and punished. We cannot believe that these movements of the enemy are anything more than demonstrations. They know that we are prepared for them.

BEYOND THE RIVER.—We see it stated that through the energy and enterprise of Gen. Kirby Smith, the towns of Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Tyler, and Houston, Texas, have become large manufacturing places. There are already three powder mills in successful operation, and foundaries are working the Texas iron into ammunition for ordnance, and they will soon commence making heavy guns. This department is fast becoming self-sustaining.

We have received the first number of "The Age," a "Southern Eclectic Magazine," which has just made its appearance at Richmond, Wm. M. Burwell and Ernest Lagarde, Editors. The number before us is well gotten up and filled with interesting matter, and we bespeak for it a large circulation. It may be had at the bookstores in this city. See advertisement in this paper.

For various reasons we have prepared but little original matter for the present issue, and in fact may not for several succeeding issues of our paper, as we shall prefer a chaste eclecticism to an insipid originality.

Gen. Morgan was in Augusta on Friday, and was called on by many gentlemen and ladies.

Ex-Governor J. P. Richardson, of South Carolina, died on the 24th of last month.

Public Meeting in Johnston County.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Johnston county, held Saturday the 6th Feb., in the town of Smithfield, there being many present who were not at the meeting held Jan. 7th last, the preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously concurred in. The following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the friends of civil liberty in North Carolina the propriety of holding a General Mass Meeting of the State in the city of Greensboro' or Raleigh in the months of April or May next.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly request the Legislature, when assembled, to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people.

Resolved, That we do tender our heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Edwin G. Reade for his noble defense of our old mother (North Carolina) and her heroic soldiers, on the 30th January last, in the Senate of the Confederate States; and while his vindication of her loyalty should cause the cheeks of his defamers to burn with shame, it should fire every true heart with everlasting gratitude to the author.

After which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Woodall, Smith and Avera.

On motion, that these proceedings be forwarded to the *N. C. Standard* and *Daily Progress* with request that they publish, and all friendly papers copy.

S. GODWIN, Ch'm.

D. A. WOODALL, CALVIN LASSETER, } Sec'y.

THE JAPANESE.—A letter writer in the London *Times* speaks thus of the proficiency of the Japanese in the arts and sciencies:

I can assure you, if we go to war with the Japanese, we must not blind ourselves with the belief we shall have a second Chibese affair. They are bold, courageous, proud and eager for every kind of knowlege. A friend of mine gave a workman a Bramah A lock to put on a box; it was not discovered until some time afterward, and only then by the absence of the name, that the lock had been imitated, and, as the workman confessed, the original kept as a pattern. I have been on a steamer—paddle—which used three years ago to run between Nagasaki and Jeddo, six hundred miles, whose engines and boilers, and every part of her machinery, were made of copper. She was built by a doctor in Jeddo, whose only guide was a Dutch description of a steam engine, translated into Japanese. An American gunnery officer was sent over in 1859, in the Powhatan, to teach them gunnery. He was courteously received, and then taken over the arsenal at Jeddo. He returned to the vessel saying "he had been taught a lesson instead of having to teach.

In many of the arts and manufactures they excel us; their beautiful castings in bronze would puzzle the most experienced workmen. I have shown specimens to clever workmen, who confessed they could not imitate them. I have seen examples that would rival in brilliancy any made in England. The French Minister had a large ball, so clear and of such color that he believed it to be a gigantic sapphire, and bought it for a good round sum. Their paper imitations of leather are perfect; their water-proof coats are bought by the captains of ships for their exposed boats' crews; their own clocks are good and they have imitated our watches; they walk about with 'pedometers' attached to their belts, and they are not backward in copper plate engraving and perspective. Their china is far superior to the Chinese. The country abounds with coal, though they only use that close to the surface; but even that, a bituminous shale, is good. In gold and silver, I believe they could rival Mexico and Australia—copper and tin are found in great profusion. A friend of mine at Yokohama gave a Japanese a piece of English cotton shirting; in a few days the man brought back two pieces, and my friend had much trouble in distinguishing which was his, so closely had it been imitated. In fact, they are a people who want for nothing but teachers.

THE "EXAMINER" ON THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large portion of the press of the country have been quite severe on the wild and reckless proceedings of the present Congress, especially on the extreme action of the House of Representatives, but none so scathing as the *Examiner*. That paper of Friday last contains the following:

We cannot imagine a single attribute by which the lower House of Congress now deserves the name of a representative body. The Rump Parliament of England was a better reflex of the English mind and feeling, under Cromwell, than the handful of men in the southern end of the Virginia Capitol can claim to be of the sentiments of the Confederate people.—Many of those now sitting were elected in such a manner that Asmodeus himself could not point out their constituencies or their dwelling places. Many others have been dismissed by their constituencies to an oblivion soon to begin, from which the hand of a patron alone can rescue them. They presume to legislate upon the property and liberty of a great people, without any sense of that responsibility which public servants have always felt in this country to their masters.

Released from the wholesome restraint of the fear of constituencies, they have, during the present session, skulked from a decent responsibility to public opinion. They have presumed, while enacting the most stringent laws touching property and liberty ever ventured upon in this country, to take their proceedings in all the secrecy of a Know-Nothing Lodge. They hate the press with the bitterness with which incorrigible urchins at school hate the man of the rod, and they elude its criticisms by playing truant to the publicity which has always been regarded by our race as one of the best guarantees of fidelity in public servants. It is stated that forty of them, having been repudiated by the people in recent elections, are dependent upon Executive favor for rescue from the clutches of conscription; and thus a motive is supplied for venality in their secret proceedings. The public have stood amazed at the thought that honorable men, with a due sense of self-respect, should consent to violate the usages and prejudices of this country, by thus adopting the repudiated practices of the enlvert; but how could men, having any sense of shame, who are to be Representatives no more, give votes meet to save them from enrollment, in the open light of day and in the awful presence of the country? The character of the votes given every hour in their secret sessions may readily be inferred from that which they gave the other day, accidentally, in open session, upon a proposition to respectfully ask the Executive for a little information about office-holders; when fifty out of seventy declined to ask. Can that be really called a House of Representatives, which, reduced to a Rump of a bare majority by the absence of members disgusted at its proceedings, several dozen of them without constituencies, several dozen turned out by popular vote and abjectly dependent upon Executive favor for a living, is shameless enough to betake itself to secrecy, that its members may there perform the work upon which their wages depend.

There is reason for secrecy in the proceedings of the Senate. It is a part of the Executive. Its business is with the characters of individuals; with the organization of the army; and with the operations of government in field and cabinet. Secret sessions of the Senate are a necessity, both of peace and war. But the Representatives are not a branch of the Executive. In legal and constitutional sense, they represent the people; they are the people; they speak the popular voice; they are the immediate guardians of the popular rights and liberties. Their peculiar business is to watch the Executive and force it to its duty. That task was eminently enjoined upon them by the voice of the country when they came up to the Capitol to hold the present important session. How sadly has the country been disappointed! How shamefully have these "representatives" met the public expectation! How basely have they cheated the country? Instead of standing now in the attitude of command, ordering the salaried officials of government, high and low, about their duties, coercing alacrity by whip and spur, they have hid themselves from view, locked themselves from intrusion within strong walls, and grown too meek and subservient to call upon the Executive for the most innocent information.

These men need not think to cover their proceedings with the veil of secrecy. The succeeding Congress, which they have forbidden to meet until they shall have secured their new places, will remove the secrecy and expose their votes. Their journal will be given to history, and will reveal a catalogue of monstrous votes and infamous names. The few faithful men who have persevered in the course of rectitude and honor will be distinguished from the dishonored wretches who have prostituted their position for a consideration, to the behests of Power.

We have no doubt of the final triumph of our country in the tremendous contest in which she is struggling; but if calamity should overtake us in the sequel, we are persuaded it will be due to the degeneracy of the present House of Representatives. To this body the people are accustomed to look for all needful redress and reform in the action of Government. And well may they do so; for unless it come from this body it can be obtained from no other source. When the people see on one hand great abuses practiced and great evils threatened; and when they see on the other hand, in the only body efficient for reform, the baseness and profligacy dominating in its proceedings, they may well feel an alarm for the public cause bordering on despair.

And this is followed up on Saturday by more of the same sort. We quote:

In the light of Congressional proceedings, both at Washington and Richmond, the conclusion is irresistible, that such things as Constitutions are obsolete in North America. Our ancestors of '76 and '87 fondly thought they had made a discovery in Government that would forever insure the stability of free States and the liberty of free people; but the invention of written Constitutions has already failed. Long the plaything of party and the sport of fanaticism, the first serious convulsion has swept them from existence. The Federal Constitution commands as much authority in the United States as in the dominions of their ally, the Czar. The Confederate constitution is so little regarded, that a "representative" will, any day, violate his oath in support of it for a quartermaster's commission. Constitutions have become mere pieces of paper; to be torn up whenever they impose the least restraint upon the mercenaries of power; to be set aside upon pleas the more plausible and subtle when urged in the prospect of a salary or a Government contract. Our forefathers framed them, not for the smooth times of peace, but for the very emergencies of war, revolution and usurpation. Their degenerate progeny make the very exigencies for which they were designed, the excuse for their abrogation.

It may be well that we should have this final demonstration of the truth, that written constitutions are a failure—a failure against any serious convulsions of society—against the corruptions of an overshadowing patronage. Their loss compels a resort to those true guaranties of our liberties, the institutions of the States. Happily for the South, our home Governments and home institutions are not quite overthrown. Some of the States have asserted them in a manner most effectual and exemplary. Virginia alone, under a useless Governor, and Legislatures tampering too much with patronage, has given signs of ignominious relapse into the embraces of Federalism—of apostacy from principles in combat for which she achieved all of her historic renown.

Strange to say, her high prerogatives as a Commonwealth are betrayed by that very "chivalry" who have so long claimed their exclusive championship. But, happily, the treason is not consummated. The new Governor has protested, in language worthy of his position, against a surrender of the last remnants of State power and State sovereignty. He warns the Assembly against stripping the Commonwealth of the residum of military strength now left in the persons of her boys and old men. His task may be difficult, but is not yet hopeless. His energy of purpose is great, and will be exerted to the utmost. Why should not the reserve forces of Virginia be under the command of her own Chief Magistrate, whose zeal and loyalty are beyond all question; whose practical sense and military experience alike ensure from him that concert with Confederate authorities which is claimed to be indipensable to the public security?

THE PRESS.

Is the free press of a free people to be swept away by this revolution? Dare the people's representatives suppress this great engine of civilization and human progress for a single day? We hope not, and yet the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of last Saturday prepares us for almost anything:

There is at present a great probability that the newspapers of the Confederacy will be compelled to suspend their publication. Some few papers may be able to continue, by having Government printing work, for which details will be made, but the greater number of the newspapers must suspend. If the exigencies of the public service demand the sacrifice of the usual organs of public opinion, there shall be no complaint on our part. We acknowledge our duty to the country. We volunteered in the beginning of the war, and only returned to the paper when the regiment to which we were attached was disbanded by the Secretary of War. Whenever ordered, we shall repair to any duty assigned us. The convenience and the interests of editors are of no more importance than those of any other men. The ownership and editorship of a newspaper gives no privilege, confers no rights not enjoyed by every man of the community. It is not, therefore, on account of editors that newspapers should be exempted. Their claim to exemption is founded on the interests of society; on the good they do to the great mass of the people—as mediums of communication for the country—as the means of conveying information—as necessary to the business of the community—as indispensible to the Government—these constitute the reasons why the few men necessary to the publication of the newspapers of the country are of more use out of the army than they can possibly be in the ranks. There is scarcely a week that the general officers of the army do not have to use the newspapers; the Government has seen the necessity of publishing therein its official orders; its advertisements reach the public only through the columns of the press; the laws of the land are required by the Congress to be published in the newspapers; the necessities of trade require the intercommunication furnished only by the newspapers. In the midst of the universal ignorance of all public events that must follow the suppression of the press, in the anxiety of the people to know the fate of their children in the great battles that are to take place this Spring, the public will have the consolation of knowing that the army has been recruited by about two hundred men. About six months after each of the great battles that will be fought this Spring, the people will learn the result through rumor.

Our army may be in Pennsylvania or Ohio, Richmond or Atlanta may fall, and months after the people will hear the news—such will be the efforts of recruiting the armies by about two hundred men. The Congress of the Confederate States have gotten into a pet of passion with some of the newspapers, and in the effort to punish the offending journals, are about to cover the land with darkness and ignorance. We hope that reflection will convince the members that such revenge is not only undignified, but really injurious to their own constituents. Let the Congress remember that the readers of newspapers have rights which the editors do not enjoy—they have the rights which belong to the masters of members of Congress, and if the public servants would draw upon their heads the indignant curses of their masters, let them launch the country into darkness during the military movements of this Spring.

For ourselves, we ask nothing of the Congress; but for the readers of the *Enquirer*, the fathers, mothers, wives, children and friends of the soldiers, we ask the privilege of continuing the publication of the *Enquirer*. We know that the many thousand readers of the *Enquirer* desire that the paper shall continue, they have paid for it; and this is the best evidence that the people prefer newspapers to no newspapers.

Perhaps we could get details made for the publication of the *Enquirer*; but there is an indisposition on the part of every independent editor to ask favors of any authorities. The favors asked by the *Enquirer*, of any department of the government, have amounted to none at all, and exactly the same number have been granted us. We should not hesitate to apply for details. The orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, the publication of the laws of Congress, the advertisements of the government, the requirements and necessities of trade, the interests and wants of the people, all unite to make newspapers necessary, and the government would not hesitate to grant to the press of the country the details required to publish them. To do this for all the newspapers will require no small amount of labor on the part of the Conscript Bureau. Why not exempt, by law, the editor and employees necessary to conduct the newspapers, and require an oath that no more are employed than are absolutely required? Printers over 45 years of age are so very scarce that they cannot be employed or detailed. To rely upon old printers will be to stop the papers. Old editors may be found, but old printers are played out.

We are under pecuniary obligation to thirty-odd thousand subscribers for money advanced on their subscriptions. This money has been expended on materials necessary to printing of the paper. It is impossible for us to refund this money. If Congress prevents us from getting printers, it makes us defraud our subscribers. Conscript the editors, but exempt the printers, if thirty-five men are so badly wanted by the army. There are, we understand, about thirty-five daily papers now published in the Confederacy. They do not average ten men to the paper. Three hundred and fifty or four hundred men—many of whom are exempt by physical disability—would be the extent of the recruits obtained by the destruction of all the newspapers.

Let Congress reflect upon the consequences, and exempt one editor and such employees as the editor shall swear to be absolutely necessary to the publication of the paper.

THE BARING BROTHERS AND OUR CAUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Enquirer* says: "A statement has been printed this week in the London correspondence of one of our leading journals, that Alexander Baring, of the firm of Baring, Bros & Co., and a member of the British Parliament, is in close communion with the leading spirits of British Southern recognisers, and also that he is an active member of a committee formed with the express object of obtaining an official recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Parliament. This is considered here, among financial circles, as a most remarkable statement, if true, and has given rise to much comment in influential circles."

DENTAL NOTICE.—We are requested to give notice that Dr. Arrington's office, at Exchange Hotel, will be open from the 15th to the 25th of February for the reception and treatment of patients.

From the [illegible]

HABEAS CORPUS.

We are indebted to Hon. T. J. Wharton, Attorney General of Mississippi, for the subjoined "Head Notes" of decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama in "conscript cases," as furnished him by Hon. J. D. Phelan, at present the Clerk, but lately elected one of the Judges of that Court. They were prepared by the regular State Reporter, J. W. Sheppard, Esq., as will be seen from the certificate appended by Judge Phelan, and may therefore be regarded as accurate and official.

As the subject just now, both in Mississippi and Alabama, is one of great public interest, and as the elaborate opinion submitted by Gen. Wharton, upon the call of Gov. Clark, reviewing the authorities and defining what he believed to be the true boundary between the jurisdictions—State and Confederate, civil and military—we have thought proper to publish the following "head notes:"

Ex parte L. H. Hill *in re* A. J. Willis, E. P. Johnson and Calvin Reynolds.

Application by L. H. Hill, enrolling officer of Confederate States, for writ of *prohibition* from Supreme Court, to restrain the Probate Judge of Montgomery county, from discharging conscripts on *habeas corpus*.

OPINION BY STONE, J.

1. The Courts and Judicial Officers of the State have no jurisdiction on *habeas corpus* to discharge persons who have been enrolled as conscripts from the custody of the enrolling officer of the Confederate States, on the ground of physical incapacity for military service.

2. Where a Probate Judge has granted the writ of *habeas corpus* to an enrolled conscript, whose petition for the writ shows on its face that said Judge has no jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of his enrollment, the writ of *prohibition* will be awarded by the Supreme Court without a previous application to the Circuit Court, enjoining further proceeding by the Probate Judge; and the application for the writ may be made by the enrolling officer who has the custody of the conscript.

3. The several acts of Congress commonly called "the conscript law," are constitutional.

R. W. Walker, J., did not sit in this case, being absent on account of sickness.

Ex parte L. N. Stringer.

Application by enrolled conscript for *habeas corpus*.

1. The power of the Confederate Government to conscribe citizens as soldiers is derived from the Constitution of the Confederate States, and is not at all dependent upon the provisions of the State Constitution.

2. A person who has been enrolled as a conscript, and who does not belong to any of the religious denominations expressly exempted by the "conscript laws" of Congress, is not entitled to exemption from military service in the Confederate army on account of religious scruples against bearing arms.

R. W. Walker, J., did not sit in this case, being absent on account of sickness.

Ex parte L. H. Hill, *in re* W. B. Armstead.

Application by enrolling officer of Confederate States for writ of *prohibition* from Supreme Court to restrain Probate Judge from discharging conscript on *habeas corpus*.

1. On petition for *habeas corpus* by a person who, being liable to military service under the act of Congress commonly called "the first Conscript Law," procured and placed in his stead a substitute, and was therefore discharged, but after the passage of the "second Conscript Law" was again arrested by the enrolling officer on the ground that his discharge had become inoperative, because his substitute was personally liable to service under "the second Conscript Law"—the State, Court or Judge, to whom the application for the writ is made, has jurisdiction to determine the question of *fact* whether the petitioner placed in his stead a substitute and was therefore discharged; and also the question of law whether such discharge exempted the petitioner from liability to conscription under "the second conscript law," his substitute being within the conscript age as therein specified.

(A. J. Walker, C. J., Dissenting.)

2. The 9th section of "the first Conscript law" declares that persons not liable to military service "may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; and General Order No. 37, published by the Secretary of War on the 19th May, 1862, provides in reference to exemptions procured by furnishing substitutes that "such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt;" consequently, a person who was liable to conscription under said law, and who, after the publication of said order of May 19, 1862, obtained a discharge from service by placing in his stead a substitute (who was between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years,) became again liable to conscription on the passage of "the second conscript law" and the President's call for men between the ages of thirty-five and forty years; and the same principle applies to persons who furnished substitutes after the publication of General Order No. 64, dated September 8, 1862, which declares that a substitute becoming liable to conscription renders his principal also liable.

(By the whole Court.)

Ex parte C. H. Dudley.

Application by an enrolled conscript for a *mandamus* or other remedial writ after refusal by chancellor to discharge on *habeas corpus*.

1. The commandant of conscripts at one of the camps of instruction having vacated, on the ground of fraud, a discharge procured by a person who, being liable to military service "under the conscript laws of Congress," had furnished a substitute in his stead; and the decision of the commandant having been approved by the Secretary of War—a State Court or Judge has no jurisdiction to revise or control the action or decision of the commandant at the instance of the person whose discharge is thus vacated on the ground that *ex parte* affidavits were received against him on the trial, or that he was not notified of the time and place of taking testimony, or that he was not allowed an opportunity to cross examine witnesses.

Opinion by Stone, J., R. W. Walker, J., dissenting.

I hereby certify that the foregoing pages from 1 to 5 inclusive, contain a true copy of the *Syllabus* or *Head Notes* of the several decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Alabama in cases aforesaid under the "Conscript Laws" of Congress, prepared from the opinions by John W. Shepherd, Esq., the regular Reporter of the Court.

JNO. D. PHELAN,
Clerk Sup. Court of Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 23d, 1864.

ON TO RICHMOND AGAIN.—The New York *World* makes the following editorial comment on an article from the Washington military correspondent of the N. Y. Times, foreshadowing the plans of the War Department for a grand campaign against Richmond the ensuing spring:

"A letter writer in the *Times* makes certain revelations in connection with the army of the Potomac and the coming spring campaign, which, if true, should lead to his arrest and punishment as a Confederate spy; and which, if not true, is an imposition upon the public, as he claims to write from positive knowledge. He says that when the spring opens two separate armies will operate against Richmond—one overland, under Gen. Meade, and the other by way of the Peninsula, under General Hancock. He admits that the military thinkers at Washington have at last discovered what Gen. McClellan knew and told them in the fall of 1861, that the rebel capital cannot be taken from the direction of the Rapidan river. That line is now admitted to be all but impregnable. It can only be turned, says this Times writer, from the Peninsula, and hence two armies must be employed for the work—either one of which will be able to cope with any army Lee can bring into the field to defend Richmond. We are inclined to believe that this must be the scheme of the administration, because it is precisely the one they should pursue. It is a great military mistake, in the first place, to divide your forces and operate from two opposite points of the compass against an enemy situated in the centre of the circle. One hundred and fifty thousand men in one army would be far more likely to capture Richmond than two armies of one hundred thousand each not within supporting distance of each other. This is so obvious that it needs no argument to prove it.

"In the next place, if two armies are to operate against Richmond, either of them large enough to cope singly with the main rebel army, it will involve a waste of material and soldiers. The concentration of a quarter of a million of men in Virginia will weaken all our other armies to just that extent. Indeed much will we lose in military strength in the West and on the sea coast, without gaining any strength in Virginia.

The truth is, the proper military line of advance against Richmond is by way of the James river. Let a hundred and fifty thousand troops be placed on the peninsula, under the command of a competent general, and by next May the rebel capital will be ours. Thirty thousand men will be sufficient to occupy Washington. When the administration, in this as in all their other military movements, come back to the plans of General McClellan, they will succeed; but not until then."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10 REWARD.

LOST IN THIS CITY, ON SATURDAY EVENING, a small Daguerreotype with red case and pearl round, with a lady's type inside. The above reward will be paid if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 9-1t*

NOW READY.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE "AGE," A Southern Eclectic monthly magazine—volume of eight pages, embraces selections from the latest European Magazines and a number of interesting original articles.

CONTENTS—Traits of the Age; Our Pancorous Critics; The Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons; After the Battle; Chapter on Landladies, by Tom Guarnerius, Jr; A Death-Bed Promise; Phenomena of Missing; Friend's Friend; Smith's Revised English Grammar; Unctuous Memories; Woolwick Arsenal and Manufacturing Establishments; Editor's Table; Literary Miscellanies.

PRICE—Single number $1 50; subscription for six months $4 00; for six months $8 00.

Geo. L. Bidgood, general agent, 161 Main street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Branson, Farrar & Co., and W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

ERNEST LAGARDE & CO., Proprietors,
Box 1137, Richmond, Va.
Feb 9-1t*

Quartermaster's Department.

RALEIGH, Feb. 6, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS ON HAND A SMALL lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, $5 in necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent as fast as received.

H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M., N. C. T.
Feb 9 3t

All the papers of the State will copy three times and forward accounts as above.

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, I will offer for sale, at Franklinton, 12 likely Negroes, consisting of women, boys and girls. Terms of sale, note and approved security, or the money will suit the purchaser. The sale will commence immediately after the arrival of the train from Raleigh.

JOSEPH G. HUGHES,
for D. L. Pritchett.
Feb 9-1t*

FINE RICH CHEESE!—FRESH FISH! PICKLES!—BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN BUTTER!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE NEW MARKET STORE in the building recently occupied by the State journal printing office, where families can be supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Feb 9-1t* J. C. FORT & Co.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, we will sell to the highest bidder, in front of Litchford's Auction Store, FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of 1 woman 31 years old, 1 girl 10 years old, 1 girl 4 years old, a boy 8 years old, and 1 infant months old.

WM. A. JACKSON,
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Feb 9 1t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK Dwelling House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from the town. Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Salmon creek, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,100. Fishery one mile from the landing on the river, which may really turn out one of the best in the State. Each plantation is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and tobacco.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Barrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 7 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level, and said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid place for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Windsor, N. C.
Feb 3-1m

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, I shall expose to public sale, in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., the property known as the *LOUISBURG MILLS*, one of the finest manufacturing *establishments in the State*, with two sets of *Runners*, and a splendid *Circular Saw* attachment entirely new. This water power is illimitable.

I shall also sell, at the same time, 15 likely Negroes among which is a good Miller, two good Coopers, a good Blacksmith and a fine House Servant.

I will also sell five barrels of FINE OLD BRANDY, and a No. 1 Corn Sheller, a lot of 8 inch Mill Saw Files, 1 sett of Blacksmith's Tools, 40 head of Hogs, several Cows and Calves and Household Furniture.

Terms—Cash, or ample time, as suits the convenience of purchasers.

P. R. MERRITT.
Henderson.
Jan 30-td

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN front of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder, 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Jan 27-td

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW STEEL and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Co.
Jan 21-1m*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISKEY; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & Co.
Corner Harget and Wilmington.
Jan 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

36 DOZEN ENGLISH ROOLER SHEEP for Cotton Factories.
200 dozen J. & P. Coates' White Spool Cotton.

JAMES Y. WHITTED & Co.
Hillsboro'
Feb 3-1w